



Winter.

The north wind sweeps in icy blast
Across the moor, while thick and fast
The fleecy snowflakes fly.
Covering alike the rich and proud,
The poor and humble, with a shroud,
While from the leaden sky
No cheering sun shines gayly down
Upon the tree-tops bare and brown,
Nor on the mountains high.

The little brook that, glad and free,
Ran o'er the pebbles merrily,
And flashed so clear and bright,
Now, chained upon its stony bed,
In icy fetters, bows its head.
And cowers from the light,
While rivers, streamlets, lakes and ponds,
And e'en old ocean, feels his bonds,
And own the frost king's might.

The ice-cold limbs shine cold and bright,
And sparkle in the wintry light,
Each twig a precious gem.
In the dim wood no shadows creep:
The spotless snow lies thick and deep
Over each root and stem.
About the field a clank is thrown,
Coyring each hill, bush and stone,
Leaving no verdant hem.

Around the fireside, snug and warm,
The children gather, free from harm,
Safe from the biting blast,
And as the bleak wind flurries blows,
The mother rises up and goes
To see that all is fast.
Then when, like birdlings in a nest,
Each child has sunk to rest,
She seeks her couch, the last.

MARK TWAIN.

THE TRIALS AND ROMANCE OF A BOHEMIAN'S LIFE.

No American journalist is better known than Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain"). His career is spiced with a strong romantic vein that, aside from the genuine humor of his works, lends to them an additional interest. The Boston Times has indulged in a personal reminiscence of Mark, which is given below:

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, better known as "Mark Twain," was born in Monroe county, Mo., in 1835. His parents soon afterward removed to St. Louis. Clemens learned the Mississippi river as pilot when a young man, previously, however, passing some time in a Western printing office, where he acquired the art of setting type and "scribbling."

He was first heard from on the Pacific slope in the *Territorial Enterprise*, Virginia City, Nev., in 1863, as a correspondent from Esmeralda district, where he was mining, under the signature of "Josh." The humor of his letters tickled the Washoeites and made the *Enterprise* sought after, especially as its columns were enlivened by articles from "Dante Q. Uille," Captain Doubleday and others. Wanting an assistant "local," the proprietors of the paper bethought them that the Esmeralda "Josh" might fill the bill. They sent for him, and he came. He was attired in dilapidated and net over-clean garments, had a freedom of manner, and, in a greater degree than subsequently, that "property" drawl in his speech, which, in colloquial intercourse, he relied on, or appeared to do so, for some of his distinctive individuality. He took readily to reporting the varying fortunes of the mining community, and strengthened the official force of the *Enterprise*. With liberal remuneration for his work, his personal appearance gradually improved. His store clothes were of better cut, and he accented his conversation less with oaths.

Becoming dissatisfied with his *nom de plume*, "Josh," he assumed instead that of "Mark Twain," which he retains at the present day, and by which he is known the world over. The name is reminiscent of his old pilot life on the Mississippi, and simply is one of the leadsmen's cries when sounding as to the depth of water. If his lead shows it, he shouts for the pilot's guidance "mark twain," or, in ordinary speech, the lead indicates a depth of two fathoms.

During his service with the *Enterprise*, and afterward with the *Call* in San Francisco, Mr. Clemens is said to have proved himself averse to personal exertion in collecting news. Such is the testimony of the proprietors of those papers. He preferred to draw upon his imagination, and ask his readers to take the flowers of fancy rather than the fruits of fact. He had a surprising faculty for adaptation, and could revamp a story in such a way as almost to deceive the author. His "Jumping Frog," published in 1867, is an instance in point. Sam. Seabough, formerly of the Stockton Independent and the Sacramento Union, had previously put this story into print and no attention was attracted to it. Clemens treated it in his own peculiar way, and set the whole coast laughing, even the men who told it to him at Angel's camp or Murphy's. Clemens left Nevada in 1864, and went

to San Francisco, where he wrote letters for the *Enterprise*, played as reporter on the *Call*, contributed to the *Era*, the *Californian*, and various other papers. A good friend to Clemens was the late James Anthony, of the Sacramento Union. When he intimated that he would like to go to the Sandwich islands, Mr. Anthony furnished him with the means, in consideration of which a certain number of letters were to be contributed to the Union on the social, commercial and political condition of the Hawaiian group. It was a fortunate trip for the vagrant Bohemian. While before he did nothing with his pen but provoke a smile, and was considered, by those who read him but did not know him personally, to be an embodiment of "Laughter holding both his sides," he had the good sense to know that here was an occasion where the laugh did not come in. He accordingly wrote a series of sagacious and readable articles on the islands that attracted the attention of the mercantile world. They were eagerly read in the Union, and discussed in the San Francisco chamber of commerce.

Fate favored him in another way also. The celebrated clipper ship Hornet, Captain Mitchell, belonging to Grinnell, Minturn & Co., of New York, was burned at the Pacific equatorial line during Mr. Clemens' visit to Honolulu, and a boatload of those on board arrived, after forty-two days of perilous voyaging, at one of the outlying islands, all but dead from starvation. Mr. Clemens interviewed these miserable survivors, and through him the first news of the terrible misfortune reached the owners and the public. He afterward published a graphic account of the boat voyage, gathered from Captain Mitchell himself, in *Harper's Magazine*.

Once more Clemens was back in Frisco without any regular business. A writer in the *Call* of that city says: He had prepared a lecture on Hawaii and was taking counsel as to delivering it. Some advised that it be read in public, some opposed to it. We recollect the night he asked our advice on the subject. It was raining heavily. He came into the office clad in a thin black coat buttoned up to the chin, wet, and feeling very dismal. Taking a mass of manuscript from out the breast pocket of his coat, where he had placed it for protection from the rain, he threw it on the desk and said:

"—I wish you would read that and tell me if it will do for a lecture."

"A lecture!"

"Yes; it's about the islands. I've been to Bowman, and I've been to Hart, and the rest of the fellows, and they said, 'Don't do it, Mark, it'll hurt your literary reputation.'"

We had glanced over some of the pages in the meantime, and found a well-constructed piece of work. Clemens stood with his back to the fire, in a cloud of vapor arising from his drying clothes, watching us intently.

"Mark," said we, looking up, "which do you want most, at present, money or reputation?"

"Money, by—." We are sorry to say he confirmed his words by an oath. He could be profane on occasions.

"Then hire the Academy of Music on Pine street and deliver the lecture. You will crowd the house."

He followed our advice and that of two or three other newspaper men who thought the same as we did, delivered the lecture—his first appearance before the public in that capacity—and realized, if our memory serves, some \$1,200 or \$1,400. He repeated it at Platt hall, but not with the same success. Afterward he lectured in the interior of Nevada, taking a newspaper friend with him as agent and business man. When he returned we asked him what luck he had. He answered us, smiling significantly at the same time:

"Oh, pretty fair; we would have done much better, only—(mentioning his friend's name) made a slight mistake."

"How was that?"

"He mistook our trip for a spree."

A great portion of this lecture was suggested in a work written by a Methodist missionary formerly in the islands. The graphic description of the volcano of Mauna Loa in eruption belongs to the missionary entirely.

The turning point in Mr. Clemens' life was made in 1868, when he went to the holy land with the excursionists on the steamship Quaker City. He had been in New York but a short time, acting as correspondent for the *Atlas*, when the opportunity occurred to make this trip, which proved eventually to be a most fortunate one for our Bohemian. The proprietors of the *Atlas* had been paying so much per letter, in which Mr. Clemens served up New York in a serio-comic way, when they were astonished to receive an urgent request to advance \$1,200 to enable him to go abroad with the "Innocents"—the con-

sideration for this to be correspondence from all points of interest visited. He wrote five or six letters to the New York Tribune during the same voyage. After a little hesitation, natural under the circumstances, Mr. Clemens' request was granted, and he joined the excursionists. To the moral and religious people who made up this party, his presence was undesirable, for he carried his mining manners with him and spoke the Washoe vernacular. It happened that among the passengers there was an old gentleman from Elmira, New York, named Langdon, who was accompanied by his son, a mere boy, and daughter. This boy conceived a kind of friendship for Mr. Clemens. He introduced his friend to his sister, Miss Olivia L. Langdon, and we may add, to his fate. The old gentleman fought rather shy of the Washoe Bohemian's society; but the young lady looked on him kindly, and the light of her eyes purified his life. It was a case of love at first sight, so far as Mr. Clemens was concerned, and the influence of the feeling was beneficial. He began to live cleanly, in the moral sense, abandoned cards and gambling, and drink, and gave up scoffing at the religious opinions of his fellow-passengers. He wanted to find grace with the lady of his love and with her father. Before the voyage was over he asked Mr. Langdon for Olivia; and the refusal he received chilled, but did not dishearten him. He simply told the somewhat indignant parent that he would wait; but he was determined to marry his daughter. It was said of John Foster, the English writer, and at one time editor of the London *Examiner*, that his love-letters were the most remarkable ever penned. He called his famous essays love-letters, because they were written at the instigation of a young lady whom he wished to make his wife, but who, knowing his habitual indolence, and, at the same time his great talent, refused to listen to his addresses till he had distinguished himself. He did so, and won a bride who was proud of him. Mr. Clemens' case is hardly a parallel to this, but is similar in some respects. We think his "Innocents Abroad" was a labor of love in a degree. It made him fame as a humorous writer, and while all the world was talking about him and his book, he came to Elmira, accompanied by an editorial friend from Cleveland, and again renewed his suit for Miss Langdon's hand. This time the old gentleman listened with more complacency. The young lady's brother pleaded for Clemens, his Cleveland friend, who knew Mr. Langdon very well, also advocated his claims. But more powerful pleadings than either of these was the young lady's own heart, and, for her father, the evidences of capacity Mr. Clemens had given, and also of reformation of life. A family meeting was held, and into its charmed circle the expectant bridegroom gladly stepped, exchanging Bohemianism for respectability, poverty for wealth, the loneliness of bachelorhood for the society of married life. He intended that the change should be complete, for on some of the envelopes containing wedding cards, sent to former friends in California and Nevada, he added to the address the significant words, "Good-bye."

What the individual gains in respectability and comfort he loses in the picturesque and dramatic interest. Mr. Clemens has proved a kind and faithful husband, and the love that had so romantic a beginning has stood the test and been cemented by all these years. When at home, Mr. Clemens resides in a magnificent mansion at Hartford, Conn.; but a great deal of his time of late years has been spent in Europe. He is there at present with a Hartford clergyman, in whose society he greatly delights.

How to Utilize Old Fruit Cans.

Perhaps one of the most appropriate uses of an old fruit can that can be devised is to make it contribute to the growth of new fruit to fill new cans. This is done in the following manner: The can is pierced with one or more pin holes, and then sunk in the earth near the roots of the strawberry or tomato or other plants. The pin holes are to be of such size that when the can is filled with water the fluid can only escape into the ground very slowly. Thus a quart can, properly arranged, will extend its irrigation to the plant for a period of several days; the can is then refilled. Practical trials of this method of irrigation leave no doubt of its success. Plants thus watered flourish and yield the most bounteous returns throughout the longest drouths. In all warm localities, where water is scarce, the planting of old fruit cans, as here indicated, will be found profitable as a regular gardening operation.—*Scientific American*.

Protection Against Cold.

The London Medical Press and Circular says: As hygiene is the order of the day, we cannot be too particular in impressing upon the public certain facts which are too often disregarded. Few are aware of the killing powers of intense cold and great heat, even in this comparatively temperate climate. Those who have been in the habit, as we have, of watching the returns of the registrar-general, well know how quickly the death-rate rises during even a short continuance of cold weather. Now, the fact that the increase in the mortality affects chiefly the young and the old, as well as those who are either suffering from, or are predisposed to, affections of the chest and throat, indicates the class of people who should be especially careful to protect themselves against the inclemency of the weather. With regard to children, the system of "hardening" them, by allowing them to go thinly clad, and exposing them to all sorts of weather, is a delusion from which the minds of some parents are even now not altogether free. It is thought that if their chests are kept warm, there is no need of caring about their arms or legs. But that is a great mistake. In proportion as the upper and lower extremities are well clothed will the circulation be kept up and determined to the surface of those parts, and in proportion to the quickness and equable distribution of the circulation will be the protection against those internal congestions which are but the first stage of the most fatal diseases of infancy and childhood. The same observation holds good with respect to grown-up people who are predisposed to pulmonary complaint. There is no exaggeration in saying that the mortality from these and other affections would be considerably diminished were people to avoid that "catching cold" of which they so often and so lightly speak; and it is a matter of surprise to us that this fact, of which most of us are aware, does not lead to more precautions being taken by those who are anxious about either their own or their children's health. We are aware that the body is thoroughly warm and well-clothed just before going out in very wet or very cold weather—to keep up the circulation and warmth of the body rather by exercise of some kind than by sitting over great fires or in overheated rooms—to be sure that the temperature of the sleeping apartment is not even so many degrees below that of the sitting-room—these are three golden maxims, attention to which would prevent thousands from catching that "chill" or "cold" to the results of which so many valuable lives have been prematurely sacrificed.

They Missed the Boots.

The good folks of Agen, a small French town, were not to be so easily cheated out of what they came to see. A strolling troupe, of whom young Hortense Schneider was one, announced "Le Tour de Neesle" for their last performance. An overflow resulted. The actors were in high spirits and full of fun. Mademoiselle Schneider, discovering an old pair of russet boots behind the scenes, put them by way of a joke into the hands of Buridan as he was going on the stage. Accepting of the awkward handful, he placed the boots on a table on the stage and quietly went through his part, when another actor of the name of Philippe d'Aulnay took possession and made his exit with one under each arm. In the next act, Marguerite de Bourgogne entered, carrying the mysterious boots, and passed them over to Orsini; in short, before the curtain fell, the boots, though foreign to the piece, had been borne in succession by every personage.

The audience watched for their appearance, while wondering what it all meant, and applauded the players to their hearts' content. Twelve months afterward another company set up their bills in Agen, and "Le Tour de Neesle" attracted everybody to the theater; but before the first act was over there were symptoms of displeasure, which gradually increased, until the uproar was so great that the curtain fell on a half-played piece; benches were torn up, lights put out, and only the arrival of the mayor at the head of a troop of soldiers put an end to the tumult. Then the mayor turned on the poor manager, who protested his inability to understand how the riot came about. "That is all nonsense," returned the mayor. "Your conduct is disgraceful. You have misled the people and mutilated a masterpiece. Where are the boots?"

Across the face of the Prussian bank-note is printed some fifty times, in very small type, the penalty for counterfeiting, which is from five to fifteen years' imprisonment. Convicted counterfeiters cannot plead ignorance of the law.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Herman Schoel, with one assistant, has taken \$18,000 from his mine, near Silver City, Nevada, in five months.

Iceboats are used on the Hudson at Newburg, to transport passengers across the river, and they scud along at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

Gneting, a murderer in prison at Indianapolis, being visited in his solitary cell by a mouse, caught his visitor and amused himself by torturing it to death.

A caller on Senator Burnside, of Rhode Island, recently found him writing a speech on the army bill, using as stimulants a pot of hot tea and a music box, which he now and then wound up.

Quite a flutter has been caused among the lawyers of St. Louis, by the opinion of the Missouri supreme court that the whole 700 of them are as clearly liable to taxation as merchants, hucksters or auctioneers, and must pay their annual license fee of twenty-five dollars like men.

There are now in the United States ten Roman Catholic archbishops and fifty-five bishops, against six of the former and twenty-seven of the latter in 1850. The number of priests was then 1,800, and of churches, 1,073; while there are now 5,634 priests and 5,548 churches. The colleges have increased from seventeen to seventy-four, and the Roman Catholic population has doubled.

The perfume manufacturers in the department of the Maritime Alps consume annually 6,000 hundredweight of roses, and the neighborhood of Grasse and Cannes is thickly studded with rose farms. On one hectare of two and a half acres 30,000 bushes are planted; a single bush yielding for twelve years. A single hectare in good cultivation will net an average profit of twenty-four per cent. per year.

An attack by wolves in the streets of an American village is an unusual occurrence, but it was the experience of Mr. Miner, of Joselyn, Minn. Five of these animals, sprang at his horse and tried to get into his wagon, but his dog coming up diverted the attention of the animals who immediately seized and devoured him. His wife and three children, who were with him, at length brought assistance by their incessant shouting.

An eagle measuring eighty-four inches from tip to tip of wings swooped down upon a flock of geese on the farm of Samuel McCune, near Zanesville, Ohio, when a terrible combat ensued for twenty minutes. Feathers flew in all directions, the geese standing up heroically to the work. The eagle succeeded in killing one and wounding several others, but was himself captured by a farmer, in a condition of sore distress. Its naked talons measured two and one-half inches.

At Princeton, Ill., three brothers of the poet Bryant live, all of them farmers; good, solid men, conspicuous for a sturdy purpose, and a certain inflexible honesty, but not more than ordinarily gifted; that is, two of them are not. Mr. John Howard Bryant is more than an amateur poet. Some of his works have been widely copied, and a few of them have found their way into the enduring form of book. The residence of Mr. J. H. Bryant is the finest house that side of Chicago, and it was a gift from the poet to his brother.

The Recipe for Prosperity.

1. Let every youth be taught some useful art and trained to industry and thrift.
2. Let every young man lay aside and keep sacredly intact a certain proportion of his earnings.
3. Let every one set out in life with a fixed determination to engage in business for himself, and let him put his determination in practice as early in life as possible.
4. Begin in a small safe way, and extend your business as experience will teach you is advantageous.
5. Keep your own books and know constantly what you are earning and just where you stand.
6. Do not marry until in receipt of a tolerable certain income—sufficient to live on comfortably.
7. Let every man who is able buy a farm on which to bring up his sons. It is from the farm the best men are turned out, morally and intellectually.
8. Bear in mind that your business cannot be permanently prosperous unless you share its advantages equally with your customers.

Boys Make Men.

When you see a ragged urchin
Standing wistful in the street,
With torn hat and kneeless trousers,
Dirty face and bare red feet,
Pass not by the child unheeding;
Smile upon him. Mark me, when
He's grown old he'll not forget it;
For remember, boys make men.

Have you never seen a grandire,
With his eyes aglow with joy,
Bring to mind some act of kindness—
Something said to him, a boy?
Or, relate some slight or coldness
With a brow all clouded, when
He recalled some heart too thoughtless
To remember boys make men?

Let us try to add some pleasure
To the life of every boy:
For each child needs tender interest
In its sorrow and its joy.
Call your boys home by its brightness:
They avoid the household when
It is cheerless with unkindness:
For remember, boys make men.

Items of Interest.

A bad habit—A dilapidated niter.
A brakeman—An extravagant wife.
An exchange says dairy-maids are often in the milky whey.

A man who always has a stern duty to perform—A helmsman.

A man need not be an artist to be able to draw a good salary.

A book that is filled with good points for women—A needle book.

"Isn't my photograph excellent," said a young wife to her husband. "Well, my dear," replied he, "there's a little too much repose about the mouth for it to be natural."

When a woman combs her back hair into two ropes, holds one in her mouth until she winds the other upon her back comb, and then finds that she has lost her last hair pin, she feels that the sex needs two months—one to hold the hair in and the other to make remarks with.

A patent has been granted in England to an invention in which a piece of cork or other substance is made into a cake of soap, thereby rendering the latter capable of floating on the surface of the water. The same effect may be obtained by forming central cavities in the soap.

A RARE BIT.

Earth has donned her snowy habit,
Robed herself in spotless white,
And the nimble-footed rabbit
Scoots across the fields at night.

See him now sedately squattin',
Then he's off o'er hill and dale,
Waving high that tuft of cotton
Called by courtesy his tail.

It was Mr. Grandley Berkeley who, under the skillful cross-examination of Mr. John Bright, then on a committee to inquire into the operation of the English game laws, was made to show that the average farmer made \$175,000 a year by the crows on his farm. As thus: Crows kill wireworms. Where there are no crows, boys had to be employed to kill the worms at 1½d. a hundred. The boys made about 9d. a day each. A crow, Mr. Berkeley declared, was worth fifty boys at such work, or within a small fraction of 9d. a day. On an average, Mr. Berkeley said, there are fifty crows on a farm, hence as each bird earned £700 a year, the average farmer made \$175,000 a year out of his crows.

Two Misdirected Letters.

The following curious cases of misdirected letters occurred in the New York postoffice: A letter from Ireland came directed to "My Mother, New York, America." Of course it was an impossibility to tell to whom the letter belonged, and preparations were made to send it to the dead-letter office. The same day, however, a woman called at the general delivery window and asked for a letter from her son. The gentleman who has charge of the deciphering bureau was immediately struck with the coincidence, and sent for the letter alluded to above. He asked the woman where her son lived, and when she gave the name of the town it was found to be the same as the postmark on the letter. Other inquiries justified the official in delivering the letter to the woman, but he insisted that she should open it there, and on examination it was discovered that it was from her son, and that she was the person for whom it was intended. Of course, if she had asked for a letter addressed her name the answer would have been that there was no such letter. Among other curious letters received a few days ago was one addressed to "J. H. Johnson, wagon and plough maker; all kinds of work promptly attended to; America." The writer had evidently been instructed to address in reply according to the printed letter-head on which the communication had been written, and had literally followed instructions, except in giving the name of the town and State.

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ADVERTISING RATES.—Reading notices, 25 cts. a line; Special notices, 15 cts. a line; Religious notices, 10 cts. a line; Ordinary notices, 10 cts. a line. Ordinary advertisements, 4 cts. a line. Subscriptions, \$1.50 a year, payable in advance. Single copies, 4 cents.

STATE HOUSE NOTES.

Last Tuesday, Hon. E. R. Bishop presented the results of the Retrenchment Committee's labors thus far, in several bills which make sweeping reductions in the salaries of State Officers. The report says:—

"But the committee would not recommend the changes for the sake of saving, in their judgment, it would impair the quality of the service to be rendered. In their opinion the salaries recommended are not so small as to deter the best men in all the walks of life from accepting service in the Legislature, nor so large as to lend a temptation to unfit men to seek the office for the sake of the compensation. While they believe them to be just toward the State, they also consider them sufficient to enable the poorest as well as the richest to contribute his service to the public in this direction, if chosen to do so, for the limited portion of the year during which it is for the public interest that the Legislature should sit." All the committee sign the report, except that Senator French of Essex favors \$550 for members of the Legislature.

The salaries now paid, and those recommended by the committee, are as follows:

	Now Paid.	Recommended.
Governor	\$5,000	\$4,000
Lieutenant Governor	2,000	1,500
Councillors	1,500	1,000
Governor's Secretary	2,500	1,500
Governor's Messenger	1,000	800
Assistant Messenger	800	600
Sergeant-at-Arms	3,000	2,000
Doorkeepers	\$5 per day and \$100 extra.	\$4.00
Assistants	5 per day and 100 extra.	3.50
Postmaster	5 per day and 100 extra.	4.00
Messengers	5 per day.	3.00
Pages	3 per day.	2.00
Chaplains	\$400	\$200
Preacher of Election Sermon		100

The proposed changes meet with unexpected opposition, and the Legislature does not seem to be in the humor to take quietly the dose prescribed by its chosen physicians. The messengers, doorkeepers, etc., feel that they were squeezed pretty dry during the recent era of retrenchment, and affirm that the present pay is not more than enough. They cannot live decently, and dress as that now received.

The Retrenchment Committee will soon introduce a resolve calling upon all salaried officers of the State to send in a report of the amount of money received by them for salaries or fees during the year 1878. The return will be made under oath, and it will afford a basis for retrenchment. The legal expenditures of the State are very large, and in some cases the fee received for services are simply legalized swindles upon the people.

In the House Wednesday afternoon, the bill to abolish the State detective force was taken up and briefly advocated by Judiciary Chairman Russell, who said the bill would save upward of \$50,000 a year to the State, besides placing the execution of the laws in the hands of the municipal authorities where the power belonged. An amendment to perfect the bill in relation to the custody of seized liquors was adopted. The bill was ordered to a third reading without a count.

Governor Talbot has made up a very excellent staff. Col. Parker of the Gazette is re-commissioned and Col. Royal M. Pulsifer of the Herald takes a place on the Governor's personal staff. The other gentlemen are well known in their respective localities.

The Committee on Railroads had a hearing, Thursday morning, on the petition of Luther Faulkner and others for an act of incorporation with authority to purchase and hold and operate the Billerica & Bedford R. R. Dr. Noyes, of Billerica, appeared in favor of the project. The committee also had a hearing on the petition of the Middlesex Railroad Company for authority to construct its extension over a strip of land of the Commonwealth, near the State Prison. Both projects are likely to be favorably considered by the committee.

The important matters now in the hands of committees are the doing away with double taxation on mortgaged property; an amendment to the ten-hour law, so as to secure the better enforcement of the same by the courts; a uniform system of printing ballots, and the exemption from taxation of deposits in savings banks represented by U. S. bonds. The Retrenchment Committee will probably wait the issue of the salary bill before reporting upon other matters. The decision of the Supreme Court upon the right to originate money bills in the Senate will largely increase the business in this branch and tend to shorten the session.

Next Wednesday evening another Bethel Lodge "sociable" will be held in the Lodge Room in Bank Building.

PROTECTION.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist in regard to protection as applied to the government revenues, there can be none on the part of true men and women in regard to extending it by the strong, well and prosperous, to the weak, sick or unfortunate among their fellow men; and one of the cheering signs of the times is the formation of benevolent societies all over our land organized for this express purpose. Frequently we have had occasion to speak a word for the society which extends its protecting hand over the dumb animals; last week we presented the claims of the Children's Protection Society, and now we cheerfully give place for an appeal in behalf of poor woman-kind. The circular says:—

The Women's Education and Industrial Union of Boston, has taken measures for conducting a non-sectarian work in this city similar to that of the Working Women's Protective Union in New York, which aims to promote the interests of working women by providing them with legal protection from the frauds and impositions of dishonest employers, and others, without charge, and is also looking into the condition and treatment of saleswomen, waitresses, etc. Complaints will be received by the Chairman of the Protective Committee at the rooms of the Union, No. 4 Park Street, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of three and five.

The Union has secured the services of Hon. S. E. Sewell, as consulting counsel, and Benj. R. Curtis, as prosecuting attorney. The N. Y. Union, after which it is patterned, has been in existence fifteen years, during which time it has adjusted more than six thousand cases, and collected over \$21,000 for the poor women of that city, illegally withheld by their employers. We trust the new Society has entered upon a career of equal usefulness. We need hardly add that pecuniary aid is solicited, and that it will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Thursday last the apparatus provided for the proper town officers for sealing weight and measures was removed from the room in the upper part of the Town House to the School Committee-room. This will make it convenient for all those in town who use weights and measures to have them properly tested, as Mr. D. G. Carrier, we understand, has been appointed to the office of Sealer of Weights and Measures. If our storekeepers will all attend to the matter at once and have their scales and measures tested, it will settle the stories and rumors which make no difference whether these stories are true or false, when they have been set in motion there is only one right way to settle them, and that is an appeal to the proper officer for his official test. No one can complain that this call is too much, for we venture to affirm that not one in a hundred of the scales in town have been "sealed" during the past five years.

COASTING ACCIDENT.—Wednesday afternoon a son of Mrs. Homer, a widow lady who supports herself and family by music teaching, was coasting down the hill near the Belmont station on the Fitchburg railroad, and slid in front of an approaching train. The engine struck the boy in the thigh, tearing it open, and the wheels passed over both feet. The little sufferer, who was about eleven years of age, lingered a few hours, and then death ended his suffering. The place is a dangerous one, and efforts have been made to put a stop to coasting there, but the boys persist in doing so. Perhaps this accident will be sufficient warning.

SPECIAL SERVICES.—It has been the custom in the Unitarian Sunday School to present each member not absent during the year with a book, usually at New Years. This year arrangements have been made for a special Sunday School service, and it will be held in the church next Sunday morning, in place of the usual service. The presents will be distributed at this time. Mr. W. H. Baldwin, Pres. of the Young Men's Christian Union, will be present, and make an address, and the pastor will also take part. The exercises will be of an unusually interesting character, and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

Noticeable at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Rifle Association at Young's Hotel the other evening, was the absence of wine, or spirituous liquors of any kind, from the table. This innovation on the usual practice of public dinners was brought about by the nearly unanimous sentiment of the members present, several of whom spoke in favor of the idea, though a few of the disgruntled ones made desultory warfare upon it.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—As usual Peterson's is the first of the fashion monthlies to come to hand. It is a fit companion to the opening number of the year, in praise of which we took special occasion to speak. This monthly is deserving of its popularity, and has won its immense circulation by careful attention to the demands of the reading public.

ANOTHER GRAND EXCURSION TO EUROPE.

Last summer Dr. E. Tourjee, of Boston, led a large excursion party on a grand round of travel through Europe, and several well-known Arlington people were members of the party. So successful was that tour that Dr. Tourjee has been urged to arrange another excursion. This he has consented to do, and he has just issued a pamphlet (which he will gladly send to all applicants) giving all the particulars of a magnificent trip arranged for the summer of 1879. The party will leave New York by one of the largest and most elegant ocean steamers, June 28th, and concerts, lectures, and other entertainments will be given on the steamer during the ocean voyage. The details of the journey through Europe will be in the hands of the celebrated excursion managers, Messrs. Henry Gaze & Son, and there will be two grand tours, one contemplating an absence of about 50 days and the other of about 65 days, at a cost of \$500 and \$400 respectively, this sum covering first class travel and hotel accommodations, sight seeing fees, carriage rides in the chief cities, etc.—in short all necessary expenses for the entire round trip. The main tour will include extended journeys through Scotland, England, Holland, (or Belgium if preferred), Germany, the Austrian Tyrol, Italy, Switzerland and France, returning through Great Britain and taking the steamer homeward either at Glasgow in Scotland, or Londonderry in Ireland. This tour includes visits to the romantic lakes of Scotland, Italy and Switzerland, a journey up the Rhine, and a visit to the High Alps, no less than four of the Alpine Passes having to be crossed. It also comprises visits to more than fifty of the chief cities of Europe (with stops of nearly a week each in London, Paris and Rome), and to innumerable galleries and museums of art. Many side excursions will also be made in Italy, Switzerland, etc. The Italian tour will extend as far south as Naples, with excursions to Pompeii and Mount Vesuvius. The shorter tour will include much of the same route, but neither the Austrian Tyrol or Italy. Dr. Tourjee will be accompanied by some of those who went last year, including Carl Zerrahn and Mr. O. B. Bruce. The present list of excursionists will be filled long in advance of the time of departure. That was the case last year.

INSTALLATION.—D. D. G. D. George A. Coburn, assisted by Messrs. Charles S. Dudley and H. W. Hovey, as representatives of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Honor, installed the officers of Arlington Lodge, No. 584, last Monday evening. The following is the list of elective and appointed officers:—

Dictator.—James A. Marden; Vice Dictator.—F. V. B. Kern; Sec. Dictator.—Edmund W. Noyes; Reporter.—George H. Buzge; Financial Rep.—Robert L. Savin; Treasurer.—A. D. Hoyt; Guide.—Thomas Higgins; Chaplain.—Charles S. Parker; Guardian.—Austin E. Sawyer; Sentinel.—George H. Knight; Post Dict.—J. A. Winslow; Phylax.—Charles A. Libby; M. D.—Tentacles.—James A. Marden; S. D.—Hicks; R. W.—Shattuck; Finance Com.—James A. Marden; F. A.—E. Kern; E. W. Noyes; Auditing Com.—D. D. Hicks; M. R. Hardy; J. H. Hardy; Representative to Grand Lodge.—Charles B. Fessenden; Alternate.—J. Winslow Pierce.

The Grand officers gave a good report of the present condition of the order in the country, and urged upon the members the importance of greater effort to increase its usefulness in this town. Mr. Dudley, of Cambridge, gave some account of the new organization, "Knights and Ladies of Honor" (which admits the wives and near relatives of Knights to membership), and suggested the formation of such an order here as likely to be of benefit to Arlington Lodge.

The snow storm of last Thursday covered a wide extent of territory. About nine inches fell in this neighborhood. The 2.40, P. M., train from Boston on the Middlesex Central Branch, was about twenty minutes late at Arlington, and still later at Lexington. The 6.25 train also experienced some difficulty in passing the crossing at Arlington Avenue. The other trains went through without trouble, and nearly on time. Later in the evening the snow plow went over the road, leaving it in good condition. Very little snow fell after seven o'clock, and the stars were visible an hour later. Winter has evidently set in in earnest.

POSTPONED.—Once more the weather has interfered with the course of lectures in the Orthodox church, the severe snow storm of last Thursday evening making it useless to open the church. The lecture, which was to have been given on this evening by Rev. J. Lewis Merrill, will be delivered in the church, Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, at 7 o'clock. Subject, "The Golden Mean." Tickets, twenty-five cents. We hope the weather will prove favorable, and that a large audience will greet the speaker.

The Railroad Commissioners have recommended the Concord Railroad Company to run one passenger train a day each way over the Nashua, Acton & Boston Railroad, so as to reach Boston each morning and to leave it each afternoon, at such reasonable hours as may be most convenient, such train to begin running not later than the 15th inst.

SULPHUR CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Some time since a well known stationer in Boston had a daughter very sick, with little hopes of her recovery, when a friend handed him a receipt, apparently the same referred to above, urging him to try it as a last resort, which he did. The cure effected was remarkable, and the parent was so thankful that he immediately caused a large number of the recipes to be printed, and has since distributed them whenever an opportunity offered, and many are the cures reported to him through its trial. For the benefit of all interested we copy the receipt:

"A few years ago, when diphtheria was raging in England, a gentleman accompanied the celebrated Dr. Field on his rounds, to witness the so-called 'wonderful cures' which he performed, while the patients of others were dropping on all sides. The remedy to be so rapid must be simple. All he took with him was powder of sulphur and a quill, and with these he cured every patient, without exception. He put a teaspoonful of flour of brimstone into a wine glass of water, and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, as sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water. When the sulphur was well mixed, he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger. Brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast and plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle, he recommended the swallowing of it. In extreme cases, in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closing to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had shrunk to allow of it, then the gargling. He never lost a patient from diphtheria. If the patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it on a shovel and sprinkle a spoonful or two of flour brimstone at a time upon it, let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it, and the fungus will die. If plentifully used, the whole room may be filled almost to suffocation; the patient can walk about in it, inhaling the fumes, with doors and windows shut. The mode of fumigating a room with sulphur has often cured most violent attacks of cold in the head, chest, etc., at any time, and is recommended in cases of consumption and asthma."

ANNUAL MEETING.—The attendance at the annual meeting of the Arlington W. C. T. Union, in Reynolds Hall, last Tuesday afternoon was excellent, and betokened a degree of interest in the work that is most encouraging. There appeared to be much reluctance on the part of the ladies to accepting offices, but they were finally filled to general satisfaction, and the Union enters upon another year of good work under very favorable circumstances. The following is the full list of officers chosen:—

President.—Mrs. James R. Cutler; Vice President.—Mrs. G. Clifton Whittemore; Mrs. Rodney J. Hardy; Secretary.—Miss Nellie S. Hardy; Treasurer.—Miss Nellie Weston; Executive Com.—Mrs. David P. Green, Mrs. J. Lewis Merrill, Mrs. Edm. W. Noyes, Mrs. Abigail Hall, Mrs. John H. Hartwell, Miss Eliza, Mrs. George Swan.

The Salem and Lowell railroad has always been considered a sort of huckleberry road, which was hardly worth running, and so the public was surprised to learn from Judge Abbott that it actually pays the Boston and Lowell road a net profit on its lease. Not long ago some of the holders of the Salem & Lowell bonds, which were about maturing, were quite frightened about being obliged to take possession of so poor a piece of property. But that scare was soon over, and now the proposition to consolidate the road with the Boston & Lowell will meet with favor.

ANNUAL MEETING.—At the annual meeting of the Universalist Sabbath School, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Superintendent.—O. B. Marston; Assistant.—Mr. J. H. Perry; Mrs. M. R. Fletcher; Treasurer.—F. H. Cutler; Secretary.—A. W. Pearce; Librarian.—H. M. Day; Assistant.—Geo. H. Cutler, S. Cutler; Directors.—O. B. Marston, Miss Julia Hartwell, Miss A. E. Russell.

The Ladies' Samaritan Society, of the Universalist church, presented the President, Mrs. M. R. Fletcher, with an elegant chair, at their annual meeting, as a token of their friendship and appreciation of her faithful services in the society.

When you see three or four down trodden workmen propping up the wall of a lager beer shop with their shoulders, so as to thoroughly use up their dinner hour,—that is the mechanic's lean, is the Commercial Bulletin's way of putting it.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.—The gratifying information has this week been conveyed to the patrons of the Arlington Gas Company that the price of gas will be \$3.50 per 1000 feet, from January 1st, 1879. This is a reduction of fifty cents per thousand.

Last Wednesday was the coldest day of the season in this section. The thermometer did not rise above 12° all day. During the night it moderated considerably, and Thursday morning found the ground covered with a fresh coating of snow.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. J. Lewis Merrill, pastor. Morning service at 10.45; Sunday School at 12. Evening service at 7.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. C. H. Spalding, pastor. Morning service at 10.30; Sunday School at 12. Afternoon service at 3.00; prayer meeting at 7.00.

S. S. Concert at 6.12 o'clock. Exercise, "The wise and the unwise choice."

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—Rev. W. J. Parrot, pastor. Sunday School at 9.30; preaching at 10.45.

Special Sunday School service in the morning. In the evening the pastor will deliver a lecture on "The Kingdom of God," as understood by Jesus.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. F. Potter, pastor. Morning service at 10.45. Sunday School at 12.

At the Universalist Church the pastor will preach the third of the series of sermons to young people. Subject, "When and how to say No." Services at 10.3-4, A. M., to which all are invited.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—Rev. D. G. Haskins, D. D., Rector. Choir rehearsal at 2; Sunday School at 2.30; prayers and sermon at 3.00; evening prayers and sermon at 7.30.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. Daniel March, D. D., will be installed pastor of the First Congregational Church, Woburn, next Wednesday evening. Dr. March was pastor of this church for some years prior to 1862, and during his pastorate the church enjoyed a revival which resulted in adding more than one hundred to the church. For nearly two years he has supplied the pulpit, and once again has awakened an interest that, by contrast, is really surprising. The church, which has a seating capacity of twelve hundred, is filled at each service. The average attendance at the Sunday school is over five hundred, and the other meetings are equally well attended.

EXTENSIVE ART GALLERY.—Next to the Bible, no book is more useful than Webster's Dictionary. The Unabridged is an extensive art-gallery, containing over three thousand engravings, representing almost every animal, insect, reptile, implement, plants, etc., which we know anything about. It is a vast library, giving information on almost every mentionable subject. It indeed has been well remarked that it is the most remarkable compendium of human knowledge in our language.—Household Advocate.

Rev. P. A. McKenna, of Hudson, who delivered his lecture on Daniel O'Connell before the Arlington Catholic Lyceum last week, made no charge for his services, and the Lyceum is therefore in possession of \$15.00, as the net proceeds of the lecture.

Menotomy Club made their junior, Mr. Russell, quite a handsome New Year's present, in gold coin. The various tenants of the Club are much pleased with the manner in which he performs his duties, and the Club seems to appreciate him.

SENT UP.—A fellow who gave his name as John Donovan, bearing all the essential marks of the professional tramp, wandered into town last Wednesday, and was arrested under the vagrancy act. Judge Carter sent him to the House of Correction for three months.

SLEIGHING.—The past week has been one of rare enjoyment to owners of trotting horses and sleighing turn-outs, as the sleighing has been simply perfect, and the weather, most of the time, all that could be desired.

The bell-punch rung in \$110,761 to Virginia's revenue last year in excess of the amount received the year before for the sale of liquor. It is popular with the non-drinking classes, but the toppers and rum-sellers think any beverage better than the bell-punch.

The Massachusetts House, Lexington, is very popular as a resort for sleighing parties. Many who have already enjoyed its luxuries will come again often while the sleighing lasts. Nothing shows so clearly as this that the management know "how to keep a hotel."

It has been decided by the Post-office Department that the circulars printed from stencils made by the electric pen are manuscripts, and must pay letter postage when passing through the mail.

DIVIDEND.—Last Saturday and Wednesday afternoons Mr. Robinson was very busy paying the first dividend of the Lexington Savings Bank. This will be continued on the afternoon of these days until all are paid.

The eighth reunion of the Red Ribbon Reform Clubs of Massachusetts will be held at Westborough, next Tuesday. The Arlington Club sends seven delegates.

TO LET.—About seventeen acres of good farming land in the centre of Arlington, will be let for four years on very favorable terms, to the right party. Apply to C. S. Parker, Swan's Block, Arlington Avenue.

Next week the conductors on the Union Horse Railroad will be supplied with bell-punches.

Lexington Locals.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Last Monday a young man named Isaac Mandill, about twenty-five years of age, took his father's horse and sled and went to Blaisdell's Mill, at Lincoln, for a load of pumice. On his return, and when near the house of Mr. Gordin Jewett, in Lexington, the horse turned out of the road a trifle and brought the sled in contact with a large stone, which brought him to a sudden halt. Young Mandill went to the nearest house and procured a large heavy crow bar, with which to move the sled, but after he had accomplished this the horse refused to draw the load. Mandill became angry, beat the animal most unmercifully, and then he removed him from the sled and performed several acts of torture. Once again he hitched him to the sled, and when the horse again refused to move, the brute took the iron bar and beat the horse's brains out, and went off home, leaving the carcass and sled in the road. He was arrested by officer Simonds, and taken before Judge Keyes, at Concord, Thursday afternoon. Some of young Mandill's antecedents were shown up at the trial, and the extreme brutality of his conduct exposed. Judge Keyes sentenced him to pay a fine of \$150 and costs, and ninety days imprisonment. The fine will fall heavily upon the father, as Mandill has no money.

SIXING SCHOOL.—The effort to establish a singing school in Lexington has proved a success, and probably some seventy pupils will be secured. This, we trust, will lead to some concerts before the season closes. Lexington is peculiar rich in musical talent, and now has an unusually excellent opportunity for careful training and instruction. The first regular lesson of the course will be given next Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock. After the first lesson, the lessons will be given on successive Monday evenings. The price of tickets for the course of twelve lessons, for gentlemen, \$1.50; ladies, \$1.00; boys under fifteen, \$1.00.

SCHOOLS.—The examinations of the Lexington public schools, at the close of the present month, will be held as follows: Thursday, January 23rd, Franklin, morning; Howard, afternoon; Friday, 24th, Warren, morning; Bowditch, afternoon; Monday, 27th, Adams' Primary, morning; Adams' Grammar, afternoon; Tuesday, 28th, Hancock Primary, morning; Hancock Intermediate, afternoon; Wednesday, 29th, Hancock Sub-Grammar, morning; Hancock Grammar, afternoon; Thursday, 30th, High School, morning and afternoon.

LECTURE.—Rev. E. J. Young, of Cambridge, a Professor in the Theological School of Harvard University, will deliver a lecture on "The Jews," in the Unitarian church, Lexington, on Sunday evening, Jan. 19th, at 7 o'clock. This lecture is the same that was delivered, and was so well received at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Union, a few weeks ago. The public are invited.

[Correspondence.]
WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1879.
Four times within a score of days has the messenger of death entered the Halls of Congress, and stalking unseen amid its members; life and beauty have been turned into the ashy paleness of the tomb. "Death loves a shining mark, a signal blow, a blow which, while it executes alarms, and startles thousands with a single fall."

The funeral of Hon. Julian Hartridge, in the Hall of the House, was most solemn and imposing. At three o'clock, each member in his seat, the speaker in the chair, the usual hum, din and confusion was changed to a painful stillness. No angry disputations, no proposing factions. Partisans struck a truce, to pay due respect to the memory of a dead peer so suddenly called into eternity. Amid this silence the speaker's gavel fell, the sergeant-at-arms announced the Senate, each member rising and that body then marched in, headed by Vice-President Wheeler, who was seated beside the speaker, Senators occupying seats prepared in front of the members. Soon the speakers gavel—and a Senator's announcement called the whole body to their feet, and Judges of the Supreme Court in their robes entered and were seated. Next followed the entry of the President and Cabinet, announced and received in the same manner. Soon the Joint Committee of both Houses entered, slowly and solemnly bearing the casket covered with choicest flowers, and placing it upon a bier in the area in front of the Speaker's desk. Chaplain Harrison, of the House, and Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain of the Senate, conducted the solemn and impressive services. The desk of the deceased was draped in deepest mourning, and surmounting it was a magnificent basket of flowers made of calla lilies and Japonicas. A Congressional Committee accompany the remains to Savannah, Ga. The wife of the deceased arrived in the city completely prostrated with grief, just as the funeral services were being celebrated. But a few hours passed ere another member, Hon. Gustave Schleicher, of Texas, was called to join the unnumbered dead. He had been but slightly indisposed, when a

change in his disease soon ended in his unexpected death.

Who is the next to be summoned? is the solemn question. Hon. Alex. Stephens is lying in a critical condition at this writing.

"Fate steals along with silent tread
Found oft in what least we dread."

The favorable report of the Senate Committee of Public Buildings, recommending the appropriation of \$250,000 for the erection of a fire proof building as a National Museum, will meet with the hearty approval of all the people. The donations made by over sixty nationalities of their Centennial exhibits to our Government are still packed in boxes and stored in attics and garrets, and it is high time that they should be put to a more dignified use. Let the building be erected as a monument to show to the living of the next century the products of the world's civilization in the century now numbered with those of the forgotten past.

A Daily Bulletin kept here of the progress of the Southern Pacific Railroad. "Eighty-one hundred feet of track laid yesterday." So the work goes on "Westward the Star of Empire, etc."

Amid all the suffering that have been, incident to the cold wave that has swept the whole land, there is a silver lining that is extremely hopeful. It is believed that it has effectually dissipated all danger of a visitation of northern cities by yellow fever during the coming summer.

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Woman's National Suffrage Association, just held in this city, was a decided success in point of numbers, talent and intelligence. It is useless to shut our eyes to the great movements in our day that are developing a higher and nobler type of civilization. The influence of woman upon the warp and woof of our social and political status as a nation is to be more and more felt in the years to come. Social habits and vices are destroying tens of thousands of our young men, and it is the part of wisdom to invite a united effort of the women, the most potent agency in every great movement for the purifying of Society.

The tobacco men have met the strong opposition of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who states the reduction of tax asked will result in a yearly loss of \$11,000,000, or require an increase in the consumption annually of 55,000,000 of pounds.

The Bill for reimbursing William and Mary College for its occupancy by Union Soldiers during the war, after a long discussion was effectually killed by a vote not strictly party of 88 yeas and 128 nays. This bill had the support of many leading Republicans, but it was so clearly opening the door to the payment of other war claims that it met the emphatic opposition of good men in both parties, a fact that should greatly encourage the country.

[Correspondence.]
LEXINGTON, Jan. 10, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—Dear Sir,—The more I think, the more I find to think about. I have had to study so hard that I never dream'd I could devote a single moment to anything else, but in a moment of desperation, when my arithmetic had made me wish such a study were unknown, I had a feeling come over me that my days were few, if I must continue in so distracted a condition, therefore I wrote to you for help, and I find your publications about one term are creating a feeling most gratifying to us little ones, and that one of our committee men has actually spoken to our teacher about one session a day. I thought how appropriate it was for a Minister of the Truth, who found by experience that his members or scholars, men and women, though they were, could only digest one of his sermons a day, and that but one day in the week, to take up for us little ones, who have been obliged to attend two services each school day, and then again see the difference between our duties and those who go to church once a week, we are in a continual think. They have an able and interesting man to do their thinking for them. Now, Mr. Editor, we feel that you are doing us little girls the greatest of favors, and my whole class voted, yes, voted unanimously that their sincere thanks be sent to you by

FLORA BELL.

A lady in our neighborhood who had suffered for over three months the most extreme torture by a violent cough, has become completely cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. For sale in every drug store.

The rapid settlement of the country is doubling the business of the General Land Office. Parties having any matters relating to Land titles should address Presbiter & Green, Attorneys, Washington, D. C., (enclosing stamp). This old reliable firm has secured the services of W. S. Graf, Esq., for twelve years at the head of a division in the General Land Office and all contest of Land and Mineral claims, Homestead and preemption entries, Soldiers' additional Homesteads, and other business in the General Land Office, will be under his special charge. Patents obtained for Inventions, Patents and Bonnettes secured for Soldiers and their Widows. Address as above and prompt replies will be given to all communications upon any business.

Deaths.
In Arlington, Jan. 13th, Mrs. Susan A., wife of Mr. George M. Morse, aged 32 years, 2 months, 26 days.

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New Advertisements.

GO TO THE
Arlington CASH STORE
FOR
FINE TEAS,
COFFEES,
PURE SPICES, CHOICE FLOUR,
AND OTHER GROCERIES,
At Lowest Prices for Cash.
Jan 11-12
CLARK & SAWYER.

T. F. O'BRIEN,
Furniture Upholsterer and
Cabinet Maker,
SCHOULER COURT, - ARLINGTON.

Pew Cushions made to measure. Draperies and Curtains put up and taken down. Mattresses made over in the best manner. Cane Chairs seated. Carpets laid and fitted. Furniture Packing a specialty. Furniture Polishing at patron's residence. All orders executed in a first class manner, as I have experience. All work done at reasonable rates. New ordered work a specialty. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Orders can be left in the Box, Post Office, Arlington, if more convenient.

FOR SALE.
One Jersey Cow and Calv. Rye Straw for Hot-Bed Mats, or Bedding. 1 Manner wagon with pole, one Express wagon with pole.
Apply to G. M. ROGERS,
Jan 11-12 Lexington, Mass.

SEEDS FOR SALE.
Wyman Cabbage.
Boston Market Celery.
Hubbard Squash.
Parsley, Spinach.
Greenleaf Melon.
Enquire of **WALTER RUSSELL,**
Jan. 9, 1879.—6w
ARLINGTON AVE.

PETER HENDERSON
Cabbage Seed
FROM ASSORTED STOCK,
By **W. W. RAWSON,**
Warren Street. Jan 11-6w
Arlington, Mass.

Sylvester Stickney,
SWAN'S BLOCK, ARLINGTON AVE.,
ARLINGTON, MASS.,
AGENT FOR
CLAMBERLAIN'S
EUREKA STEAM COOKER.
The Best and Most Economical
COOKING INVENTION
Ever offered to the Public.
It Saves Fuel, Time, and Labor.
It prevents all waste of Meats.
It carries off steam and odors.

Several of these Cookers have been in use in Arlington for some months, and all using them speak in the highest terms of their praise.
Call and examine, and get circular with full description and reference, where desired, to full use using them.
SYLVESTER STICKNEY,
ARLINGTON, Jan. 1, 1879. Jan 3-3mo

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.
A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Superstatorrhoea, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Nervous Debility, Impediments to Marriage, generally, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By **ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M.D.**, author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.
Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York.
Post Office Box, 4586.

Clark's Patent Horse Shoe,
applied by
H. P. WEBBER,
Main Street, - East Lexington.

This shoe, by reason of the fact that it removes all fever from the foot and changes the hoof from the brittle state to a healthy, firm condition, lasts more than twice as long as a shoe without the Clark adjustment. dec 14-3m

Buy a Copy of our Ar-
lington Almanac and Re-
gister, for 1879. Price,
only 10 cents.

L. A. SAVILLE,
Grocer,
Main Street, - Lexington.

I also hereby give notice that I have OPENED the store at NORTH LEXINGTON, in the Depot Building, where can be found a

Choice Assortment of Groceries,
of the same quality as kept at the Mitsu Store, all of which will be sold at the

Lowest Cash Price.

The North Lexington store will be in charge of Mr. D. BOW, and the goods will be sold for

CASH ONLY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

100 Barrels

CHOICE ST. LOUIS FLOUR,

For Sale at \$5.50 per Barrel,

for single barrels, or

\$5.40 per barrel in 5 barrel lots.

FOR CASH ONLY.

The above is a SPECIAL BARGAIN, as this quality of flour cannot be placed here from the West at the above figures, and orders must be sent early, as no more can be had at the above prices. Lexington, Dec. 14, 1878.—1f

Musical Notices.

Miss I. A. ORR,
52 Union Park, Boston,
Teacher of Piano and Organ.
Special attention given to thoroughness and expression. Private interview can be had by address, Miss I. A. Orr, care Mrs. L. T. Sawyer, Elm at, West Somerville.
References:—A. B. Von Carlyle Petersiles, Howard M. Dow, Prof. De Anguera, Emerson Piano Co., Boston; Mrs. H. Swan, Arlington. oct 5-ly

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED,
IN THE BEST MANNER,
—BY—
F. M. PAINE,
LEXINGTON, MASS.
P. O. address, Box 222; or, Street Piano Rooms, 488 Washington Street, Boston.
Satisfaction GUARANTEED.
Lexington, Sept. 14, 1878.—1f

Preserve Your Eye Sight!
By wearing a pair of the
"Perfected Brilliant"
SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES

TRADE MARK.
R. P. B.
Which are acknowledged by all to have reached a degree of excellence unequalled by any other.

The material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured especially for Optical purposes, and is Pure, Hard, Brilliant and Perfect, which prevents them being easily scratched.
From the Scientific construction of the Lenses and Frames, they assist and Preserve the Sight, rendering frequent changes unnecessary.
They are cool, soothing, and pleasant to the Eye, causing a feeling of relief to the wearer and conferring a Brilliance and Distinctness of vision not heretofore enjoyed by spectacle wearers.
The "PERFECTED BRILLIANT" SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES are unequalled by any for their Strengthening and Preserving qualities.
Every pair stamped R. P. B., and can be procured only from Resident Agents.
Manufactured by

H. ROSENBERG,
Hartford, Conn., and New York,
And for sale at
D. DODGE, PHARMACIST,
ARLINGTON, MASS.,
Where all who are in need of Spectacles or Eye Glasses can find a large assortment in every style, and may be sure of being accurately fitted on scientific principles.
—NO PEDDLERS EMPLOYED.—
sept. 31-1f

For Sale or to Let.

House on Court St. to Let,
On reasonable terms. It is now occupied by Mr. Bryant, but possession can be given at once. Apply to C. S. PARKER, Real-Estate Agt., Swan's Block.

C. S. PARKER,
REAL ESTATE
AGENCY,
Swan's Block, Arlington Avenue.

HOUSES AND TENEMENTS
TO RENT
ON TERMS CORRESPONDING WITH THE TIMES.

Any persons having houses, or estates for sale or to let, are invited to place them in our hands, and we will do all we can to secure customers or tenants. The central position of the office, and the fact that some one is always within call, will we think, prove a great convenience to all.
Orders left in the box of the Minute-man, in Lexington depot, or left with Mr. Fowle, the depot master, will be forwarded to this office, and receive prompt attention.

SMALL STORE TO LET.
THE front half of the store, No. 2 Swan's Block, will be let on reasonable terms to the proper party.

Apply to
HARRISON SWAN,
Arlington, Aug. 8, 1878.—1w

GET THE BEST.

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3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto.
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Very School and Family should have it for constant use and reference.
Best FAMILY help in training children to become intelligent men and women.
More than any other Dictionary.
The authorized authority in Courts of Justice, for the meaning of words.
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1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings.
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THE NATIONAL STANDARD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Arlington and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish good coaches for funerals, marriages, &c., at the shortest notice, and on very reasonable terms, and also a furniture and party wagon to those who may favor him with their patronage. All orders left at his residence on Mill street, near Horse car station, will receive prompt attention.
mar 24-1y DAVID CLARK.

BOOTS! BOOTS!
NO MORE WET FEET!
FILLBROWN'S CELEBRATED WATER-PROOF GOLF BOOTS

Now in stock and for sale by L. C. TYLER & CO., where you will also find a good assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Goat and Kid Boots, for Fall and Winter Wear. Also, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots.

Rubber Goods,
all kinds and qualities, now in Fall Stock, at LOW PRICES.
Call and examine. 57
L. C. TYLER & CO.
Arlington, Nov. 9th, 1878.

C. F. HARTWELL,
CARPENTER,
BUILDER AND ARCHITECT.
Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. Mosquito Frames, Doors and Hot-Bed Sash made to order. Designs and Estimates furnished.
Shop on Court Street, Arlington, Mass.
Jan. 5, 1878.—1y

AMMI HALL,
Carpenter and Builder,
ARLINGTON AVENUE, ARLINGTON, MASS.
Jobbing and Repairing promptly done. Particular attention given to fitting up Bath Rooms, Window and Door Screens made to order.
Arlington, July 13, 1878.—1f

GEO. Y. WELLINGTON,
General Fire Insurance Ag't,
Room 5, Savings Bank Building,
Arlington, Mass.
Office hours—Saturdays from 7 to 9 o'clock, p. m.

ASA COTTRELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND
MASTER IN CHANCERY FOR MIDDLESEX CO.
27 Tremont Row, Boston.
(corner of Pemberton and School Squares.)
Office in Lexington, on Main street, next the Baptist Church. Mornings and evenings.
Jan 15-1f

ABEL LAWRENCE,
HARNESS MAKER,
Arlington, Mass., next door to Hill & Gott, and opposite Arlington House.
Trunks and Valises Repaired.
New work, of every description, in the best manner. Repairing, in all its branches, promptly attended to.
July 3-1f

JOHN H. HARDY,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
23 COURT STREET, BOSTON.
Residence, Academy St., Arlington.
July 6-1f

HENRY J. WELLS,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law.
Will practice in all the Courts, and give special attention to drafting Wills, and to general Probate Business.
OFFICE, 26 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON.
Residence, 5 Bigelow St., Cambridge.

ELIHU G. LOOMIS,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,
28 STATE ST., BOSTON, ROOM 28.
At Bedford, over Corey's Store, Saturday evenings. my 18-6m

W. H. H. TUTTLE,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law.
OFFICE,
27 COURT STREET,
BOSTON.
nov 10-1f

J. I. PEATFIELD,
DENTIST,
ARLINGTON, MASS.
Rooms in Bank Building.
June 30-1f

D. G. CURRIER,
WATCH MAKER
AND
OPTICIAN,
and dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Optical Goods
of every description,
TOWN HALL BUILDING, ARLINGTON AVE.


HILL & GOTT,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
AND
BLACKSMITHS,
ARLINGTON AVE., (Opp. Arlington Hotel), ARLINGTON
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO
HORSE SHOEING.

They have already finished, and in course of building,
HEAVY MARKET AND MANURE WAGONS,
SLEIGHS, FUNGS, &c.
JOHN HILL 36-1f CHARLES GOTT

OMAR W. WHITEMORE,
dealer in
Pure Drugs & Patent Medicines,
Toilet Articles and Fancy Soaps.
Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded.
Sunday hours, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 6, and 6 to 8 p. m.
Corner of Arlington Avenue and Medford Street, Arlington, Mass.
Arlington, Feb. 10, 1877.—1f

CHARLES HATCH,
CIVIL ENGINEER and SURVEYOR,
Savings Bank Building, Arlington.
Town and Farm Surveying carefully executed.
Old property lines re-run, and bounds set. Special attention given to the laying out of highways, private grounds, and cemeteries. Maps and drawings of all kinds furnished at short notice and reasonable cost.
Arlington, Oct. 27, 1877.—1f

H. B. MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Fresh, Smoked and Salt Fish,
OF ALL KINDS,
Oysters, Clams, Lobsters, &c.
Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.
Goods delivered in any part of the town, FREE OF CHARGE.
Orders for goods not on hand promptly filled.

J. W. PEIRCE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in


Has removed his office to the entrance of his Coal Yard on
MYSTIC STREET,
Corner of Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

Office in Lexington, near the Centre Depot. C. T. WEST, Agent, Lexington, Mass.

FINE Steel Engravings and Chromos
for sale at this office. C. S. PARKER.
\$66 a week in your own town. \$5 Outfit free. No risk. Remember, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.


Job Printing; in all its branches,
at low prices.

ESTABLISHED, 1829.
FESSENDEN, RUSSELL
AND COMPANY,
SUCCESSORS TO ADAMS, FESSENDEN & CO.,
No. 177 COURT STREET,
BOSTON.
Wholesale and retail dealers in
STAPLE
—AND—
FANCY
GROCERIES
Foreign Fruits and Sauces,
CIGARS,
Hermetically Sealed Fruits and Vegetables,
OF ALL KINDS,
Foreign and Domestic Preserves,
JELLIES, &c.

We would especially invite attention to our grades and prices of
FLOURS,
TEAS
AND
COFFEES.

We are receiving choice lots of
CREAMERY BUTTER,
Which we consider superior to any yet offered. Our stock of Choice Wines, &c., has been selected with great care, and imported to our special order, expressly for family and medicinal purposes, and will be received on as being unexcelled by any in the market.

Goods delivered free of charge in Arlington, Lexington and vicinity.
Our Mr. Richardson will call on our customers in Arlington and on the Heights, for orders, every Monday and Thursday morning.
C. B. FESSENDEN, F. F. RUSSELL, S. P. PRENTISS,
Arlington, Feb. 2, 1878. Jan 26-1y


GLENN'S
SULPHUR SOAP.
As a remedy for DISEASES, SORES, ABRASIONS, and ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN; as a deodorizer, disinfectant, and means of preventing, and curing Rheumatism and Gout; and as an ADJUNCT OF THE TOILET and THE BATH, "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" is incomparably the best article ever offered to the American public.

The complexion is not only freed from PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, and all other blemishes, by its use, but acquires a TRANSPARENT DELICACY and VELVETY SOFTNESS through the clarifying and emollient action of this WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER.

The contraction of obnoxious diseases is prevented, and the complete disinfection of clothing worn by persons afflicted with contagious maladies is insured by it. FAMILIES and TRAVELERS provided with this admirable purifier HAVE AT HAND THE MAIN REQUISITE OF A SERIES OF **Sulphur Baths**. Dandruff is removed, the hair retained, and grays restored by it.

Medical men advocate its use.
Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and \$1.20.
N. B.—There is economy in buying the large cakes.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.
C. H. Crittenton, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

H. W. HILL,
DEALER IN
Leather Boots and Shoes,
MEN'S,
YOUTHS'
and **BOYS'**
RUBBER BOOTS.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Kid and Goat Boots,—all styles and varieties.
Cor. Becknam Court and Arlington Ave.
Very low rent enables me to sell at every low price. FOR CASH.

Boston and Lowell Railroad.

Middlesex Central Branch.
On and after January 6th, 1879, trains will run as follows:—
LEAVE Boston For Concord, Mass., at 7.10, 8.25, a. m.; 12.30, 4.30, 5.25, 6.25, 7.45, 10.30, 11.10, p. m. Return at 3.50, 6.50, 7.40, 8.45, a. m.; 12.45, 3.50, 4.30, 5.35, 6.40, p. m.
LEAVE Boston For Bedford at 7.10, 8.25, a. m.; 12.30, 4.30, 5.25, 6.25, 7.45, 10.30, 11.10, p. m. Return at 6.00, 7.00, 7.50, 8.55, a. m.; 12.45, 2.30, 6.00, 9.50, p. m.
LEAVE Boston For Lexington at 7.10, 8.25, a. m.; 12.30, 2.40, 4.30, 5.25, 6.25, 7.45, 10.30, 11.10, p. m. Return at 6.10, 7.10, 8.00, 9.05, a. m.; 1.05, 3.40, 4.50, 6.25, 9.15, 10.00, p. m.
LEAVE Boston For Arlington at 7.10, 8.25, a. m.; 12.30, 2.40, 4.30, 5.25, 6.25, 7.45, 10.30, 11.10, p. m. Return at 6.28, 7.28, 8.15, 9.25, a. m.; 1.20, 3.35, 5.05, 6.42, 9.35, 10.15, p. m.
LEAVE Boston For North Avenue at 7.10, 8.25, a. m.; 12.30, 2.40, 4.30, 5.25, 6.25, 7.45, 10.30, 11.10, p. m. Return at 6.34, 7.34, 8.21, 9.28, a. m.; 1.25, 4.00, 5.14, 6.48, 9.38, 10.24, p. m.
LEAVE Boston For Elm Street at 7.10, 8.25, a. m.; 12.30, 2.40, 4.30, 5.25, 6.25, 7.45, 10.30, 11.10, p. m. Return at 6.37, 7.37, 8.27, 9.32, a. m.; 1.27, 4.02, 5.17, 6.51, 9.42, 10.27, p. m.
*Wednesdays only. *Wednesdays excepted.
JAN. 6, 1879.—1y
W. M. PARKER,
Superintendent.

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Engravings, Chromos,
STEREOSCOPES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
Picture Cord and Knobs.

Pictures Framed to Order,
AT LOW RATES.

GEO. S. BRYANT & CO.,
34 Broomfield Street, Boston.
Oct 3-1y

EVERETT S. LOCKE,

Agent for the
CELEBRATED
MAGEE
Stoves
and
RANGES
embracing the
Vendome,
Champion
and
STANDARD
Parlor Stoves,
GLOBE,
COOKING STOVE
and
STANDARD
RANGES,
furnished at
less than Boston prices,
and warranted.


Stove Linings & Stove Repairing a specialty.
Personal attention will be given to every description of Tin and Sheet Iron Work. Repairing in all its branches, in the best manner.
Lexington, Oct. 14, 1878.—1y

NEW STABLE.

THE subscriber has removed his Hack, Livery, and Boarding Stable from the stand he has occupied for 10 years on the Avenue, to the new building in


BUCKNAM COURT,
Nearly Opposite the Depot.

In his new quarters he will welcome his friends who he thanks for their many past favors, and whose patronage in the future he hopes may be continued.
Hack's furnished for Weddings and Funerals.
1-1f
W. C. CURRIER.

Take the Local Paper.

M. A. RICHARDSON & CO.,
Agents for the
ARLINGTON ADVOCATE,
\$1.50 per year.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD
SCALES.


The Best in the World!
Always to be Relied Upon.

Fairbanks Scale Warehouses,
83 Milk St., (Post Office Sq.) Boston.
311 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

J. A. MERRIFIELD,
DEALER IN
COOKING and PARLOR
ST

Fashion Notes.

The newest fashions in Paris are of fine wire, delicately painted.

Full dress kid gloves have rows of lace at the top of the long wrist.

The prettiest ornamentation for cloth suits is a half-dozen rows of silk stitching.

Narrow gold strings—satin-lined, if preferred—are being successfully introduced on bonnets.

Buttons for suits are of wood, with small paintings on them. Each button has a different design on it.

"Motto" bows for the neck are made of a number of colored satin ribbons, painted by hand in pretty designs on the many ends.

The lucky horseshoe has become a wedding guest. In wedding invitations, the cards admitting guests to the church are made in the shape of a horseshoe.

Long sleeves of white or black Brussels net, finished between the elbows and wrist by double frills of white lace, are inserted in evening dresses of thick materials.

Square-cut waists, outlow and trimmed with standing ruffles of lace, somewhat in the Marie de Medicis shape, are used for young girls' dresses. Nearly all are low neck, with short sleeves.

Silvered flowers interspersed with colored bows are worn on white dresses. Narrow ribbons with silver embroidered among the brightest flowers are also used in many looped bows on the sides of the thin dresses.

Gold-thread embroidery is used on the vests, revers and cuffs of handsome dresses. For in-door dresses, vests of plush are trimmed with Breton lace. Black dresses for evening wear are trimmed with jet and marabout feathers.

Flowers are worn in the shape of "cachepeignes," or else a band of pearls or of gilt encircles the head just in front of the chignon, and small bunches of flowers are worn at the side and at the top of the narrow catogan braids or curls.

Very young girls of twelve or fourteen years of age wear their hair in two long Swiss braids tied with ribbons to match the dress; for full dress a little bunch of lilies-of-the-valley or roses and forget-me-nots are worn on the side of the head. Older girls wear the hair rolled in curls turned up at the back, thus forming a low chignon, at the side of which is worn a bunch of flowers.

Suits of fine twilled flannel are worn both in the house and the street. They are made without flounces, the undershirt being of alpaca faced about fifteen inches from the hem; the overskirt being turned up washerwoman fashion, and the basque a Russian blouse. Seven yards of double-width cloth is enough to make one of these suits for a person of ordinary height.

Her Grandfather's Criticism.

When I was thirteen years old a celebrated public man died suddenly, and I was moved to write an elegiac poem on the occasion. I knew perfectly well it was not remarkable, but the idea of seeing myself in print was too delightful to be resisted, so I sent it to the daily paper, and being fairly rhythmical and grammatical it was printed at once. My father in some way found out I wrote it, and was mightily pleased; he took the paper at the breakfast table and handed it to my grandfather, a gentleman of education and taste, asking him what he thought of that poetry. He read it over and laid down the paper carelessly: "Oh, it's the ordinary stuff; such things are all trashy, of course." "But, father, R. wrote it." My dear old grandfather's handsome face changed at once; he picked up the discarded journal, and, with eyes full of delighted tears, went on to praise the "stuff" to the skies, and call it wonderful. But, child as I was, I had learned my lesson; and many a time since, when I could trace a virulent criticism back to some neglect of my writer, or a favorable one to the kind heart of a friend, I have thought of my first critic, and smiled at the futility of dependence on such variable sources of pain or pleasure.—*Rose Terry Cook.*

Last Year's Weather.

Jay Peck observed last year's weather as follows: Number of days nearest clear, without rain or snow, 172; nearest cloudy, without rain or snow, 27; days upon which rain fell, 138; days upon which snow fell, 28; total, 365. The most clear days occurred in July and October, the most cloudy in May, the most rainy in April, the most snowy in December. There were the most clear Tuesdays, the most cloudy Mondays and Tuesdays, the most rainy Sundays, the most snowy Mondays and Fridays. No rain or snow fell on 199 days. Snow and rain fell January 4th, 23d; February 10th, 17th; March 11th, 17th, 18th; November 25th; December 9th, 15th, 21st—marked in the table as snowy—making a total of 149 days on which rain fell during the year. The coldest weather was on Tuesday, January 8th—thermometer two degrees below zero; the warmest on Thursday, July 18th—thermometer ninety-eight degrees above; difference in temperature, 100 degrees. The first thunder shower was on Friday, February 22d; the last on Thursday, September 5th. The last snow of the past winter fell on Monday, March 18th; the first in autumn, on Friday, November 1st.—*New Haven Union.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

One fireman was killed and eight others were injured—three severely—by the falling in of a roof at a fire in Vesey street, New York.

The New York legislature met for the first time in the new capital at Albany. The senate began the regular session, but the house did not organize until the following day, as a number of members were snow-bound and could not reach Albany in time. In the evening a reception in honor of the opening of the new capital was held. The building was brilliantly lit up. Gilmore's band from New York city furnished music for the dance, and the edifice was filled with people of distinction from all parts of the Empire State and other sections of the country. The number of visitors to the magnificent statehouse during the day is estimated at ten thousand.

The sale of pews at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, realized \$40,721, an excess of \$3,817 over last year's sales. Horace B. Claflin paid \$500 for a first choice.

A train containing six hundred passengers was imprisoned in a snow bank, near Rochester, N. Y., and took four days of strenuous effort to release the luckless travelers.

The Pennsylvania legislature met at Harrisburg and organized. Henry M. Lang was chosen speaker of the house.

The Delaware legislature is in session.

Thomas G. Alvord, Republican, has been elected speaker of the New York assembly.

The Connecticut legislature is in session: Dexter B. Wright, Republican, is speaker of the house.

The American Trust company, of New Jersey, doing business at Newark, has closed its doors.

The Tammany society of New York celebrated Jackson's victory, at New Orleans, by a dinner and ball.

The two survivors of the steamer Emily B. Souder, whose loss while on her way from New York to San Domingo was announced some time ago, have arrived in New York, and a detailed account of the vessel's foundering when about two hundred miles from port. These two seamen are the only persons known to have been saved out of the thirty-eight on board.

Captain Bogardus, the champion marksman, shot at 6,000 glass balls in New York, taking two days to perform the feat. On the first day he shot at 3,000 balls, and on the second day he was suffering from the previous day's exertions and made thirteen misses out of the 3,000 shots.

At the Connecticut election last November there was a failure to elect the State officers by the people, no candidate having a sufficient large number of votes. Consequently the legislature met in joint convention, the other branch elected a Republican ticket headed by Charles B. Andrews, as governor.

Benjamin Hunter was hanged at Camden, N. J., for complicity in the murder of his former business partner, John M. Armstrong. A year ago Armstrong owed Hunter \$7,000, and was persuaded to insure his life for \$26,000, and to make over the policies to his destroyer. Hunter induced a former apprentice, named Graham, to commit the murder, but the accomplice became frightened after telling Armstrong with a hatchet, and Hunter then finished the bloody work. Hunter was arrested on suspicion, and a few weeks afterward Graham was taken into custody and made a confession, telling the whole story of the murder. Hunter was convicted and hanged.

A few days before the execution he tried to make away with himself by opening an artery in his leg with his finger nail, but was unsuccessful. Over \$20,000 were spent in efforts to obtain his release. He left a confession admitting his crime. The hour of execution was set for 10 o'clock, but he had to be carried to the gallows by a number of men, and he was hung only by a number of persons holding to the rope during the whole time in which he was suspended. The doctors said that his neck was not broken, and that he died of strangulation, but without any outward evidence of pain.

The net earnings of the Erie railroad during the first four months of its reorganization were \$1,919,932. For a year the net earnings were \$5,009,114.42.

Western and Southern States.

The legislatures of Ohio, Minnesota, Louisiana, West Virginia and Nevada are in session at their respective State capitols.

Henry Dick, while making a balloon ascension at Jonesboro, Ark., fell from the trapeze a distance of one thousand feet and was killed.

Governor Porter, of Tennessee, recommends, in his annual message, that the State debt be settled by paying fifty cents on the dollar.

The North Carolina, Missouri, Wisconsin and Arizona legislatures have met.

The Indiana legislature organized by the election of the Democratic candidate for secretary of the senate and speaker of the house.

A band of hostile Cheyenne Indians imprisoned at Fort Robinson, Neb., were informed that they were to be taken back to their agency in the Indian Territory, whereupon they attempted to escape to the snow covered prairie firing upon the guard, of whom two were killed and three wounded. The soldiers returned the first firing over the heads of the Indians, including eight squaws and two children—and re-spiriting the most of those who were not killed.

From Washington.

The sub-committee investigating the yellow fever in the South, has returned to Washington.

Representative S. S. Cox has introduced a bill in the House providing a scheme for taking the national census in 1880.

Julian Hartridge, member of the House from the first Georgia district, died after a few days' illness of pneumonia, aged 46 years.

The discussion on the subject of a proposed change in the tariff on sugar, has begun before the House ways and means committee. A petition signed by the most prominent bankers, sugar importers and refiners of New York and Baltimore was presented to the committee, asking that a competent expert be sent to Demerara to investigate the charge that Demerara dark centrifugal sugars are artificially colored there.

Secretary Schurz has replied to Gen. Sheridan's supplemental report charging abuses in the administration of Indian affairs. The secretary asserts nothing has been proved against the present administration, and points to the indictments and prosecutions against Indian traders and contractors as evidence of the present good management of Indian affairs.

The funeral services of Congressman Hartridge were held in the Hall of Representatives at the capitol. The impressive ceremonies were witnessed by the President and cabinet, judges of the supreme court in their robes of office, and both houses of Congress. This was the first time since the death of the President that an official appearance in the House, and the first time the Senate and House met since the counting of the electoral vote. The dead Congressman's desk was appropriately decked in black and ornamented with flowers, and the funeral services were conducted by the Senate and House chaplains.

The Potter committee held a meeting and decided—albeit the Republican members refraining from voting—to investigate the charges of fraud in relation to votes of Southern States made public recently in the New York Tribune.

Another Congressman is dead. Representative Gustave Schleicher, a Democratic member from Texas, succumbing after a brief illness. Mr. Schleicher was a German by birth, was a civil engineer, and emigrated to America in 1847. He was fifty-six years old, had been re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congress and was personally popular on all sides.

Foreign News.

The king of Holland's marriage to Princess Emma, of Waldeck-Pyrmont, took place at Arol-en. William III. was a widower, and has two sons by his first wife, both much older than the Princess Emma.

Thomas D. Conyngham, who was a prominent business man of Wilkesbarre, Pa., in

1878, and at that time committed forgeries amounting to \$300,000, after which he fled to Europe, has been captured in Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

The Russian press acknowledge that Shere Ali, the ameer of Afghanistan—whose flight from Cabul followed the defeat of his troops by the British—is within the borders of Russia. His son, Yakoub Khan, is preparing to follow his father to the Russian frontier. Meanwhile the British, after occupying Kandahar, will support hostile operations in the Afghan territory until the winter is over.

The English steamer Bayard, on her way to Rouen, France, from New Orleans, foundered at sea, and all but two of the crew were drowned.

Don Baldomero E. Sparto, ex-regent, soldier and statesman of Spain, is dead in his eighty-eighth year.

The Consett Iron Works company, the largest makers of ship-planks in England, employing 6,000 to 7,000 hands, and owning nine collieries, owing to the dullness of their business have been obliged to stop work at most of their mills and forges and discharge 300 miners.

John W. Hall was captured at Monticello, N. B., with \$28,000 of the \$30,000 alleged to have been the proceeds of bonds stolen by him from Fields & Jones, New York brokers.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

The Senate met after the long holiday recess and proceeded to business. Among the bills introduced was one for the interchange of subsidiary silver coins, and another authorizing the taxation of outstanding legal tenders.

Mr. Beck offered a resolution, to which objection was made, providing for an investigation to prepare a bill to protect citizens against the payment of customs dues and interest in advance of compliance with the duty of Congress.

Mr. Edmunds offered resolutions declaring it to be the duty of Congress and of the Executive to enforce the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments, and instructing the judiciary committee to prepare a bill to protect citizens against the payment of customs dues and interest in advance of compliance with the duty of Congress.

Mr. Voorhees called up his bill making trade dollars legal tender, and addressed the Senate in favor of its passage. In the course of his remarks he denounced Secretary Sherman's silver dollar policy, and declared that, in his opinion, the redemption of specie payments would be followed by a rapid depreciation of the dollar.

The consideration of the bill amending the patent law was then resumed; but without action thereon, the Senate went into executive session, after which they adjourned.

Mr. Booth introduced a bill to reduce the price of public lands. Mr. Edmunds submitted a joint resolution to the effect that the bill shall pass either house on the last three days of the session shall be sent to the other for its concurrence, and it was referred to the committee on rules.

Mr. Grover made a personal explanation, denying recently published charges of financial irregularities against his invention. The Indian appropriation bill was reported by the committee on Indian affairs.

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The bill appropriating \$55,000 to reimburse Williams and Mary college of Virginia, for property destroyed by fire, was reported by the committee on education.

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